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ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 15	Elconore	Jonanis	Port Louis 25 Aug.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.
Sept. 15	City of Glasgow	Carnaghan ..... London.
	Defiance	Symond ..... London.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald ..... Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Eleonore*, from Port Louis.—Mr. W. Jonanis; Miss Boucher; Mr. C. White; Mr. F. Kleiger; one female servant and two boys.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *City of Glasgow*, to London.—Mr. Scarson; Mrs. Kib; and Mr. Clifton.

Per Ship *Defiance*, to London.—Mr. Garland.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—One hundred and thirty-one natives.

1 CRT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Thomas Sedon*, J. Dadd, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For Liverpool.

John Lyon.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

Duke of Newcastle.—110 bales cotton, 395 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Gocouldass Lilladhur.

Gertrude.—70 bales wool, 210 cwt., Gocouldass Cullianjee; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 52 packages cloves, 63 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs., Vusondass Jugnath; 184 bales cotton, 644 cwt.; 2 bales wool, 6 cwt., Hurridass Soondersdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Veteran.—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Gatmeau.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Shaik Jumaldin; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Barbara.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Bhoysett Ticumdall and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 281½ cwt., Wootumchund Hirjee; 500 bundles Hasee, 250 cwt., Malijee Sevjee; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., C. Purusotam.

Celata.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Momud Dawood; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung; 490 bales cotton, 1 750 cwt., Mowjee Bhimjee.

Deligentia.—210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Aaron Brown.—Loose buffaloe horns, 150 cwt., Hassun Noormomud; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kessowdass Madowdass.

Magdalen.—320 bags sursseeed, 480 cwt., Khutow Wallee.

Remington.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., C. Furdoonjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. A. Framjee and Co.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhanjee Nursey and Co.

For Bordeaux.

Zodiaque.—1 bag Coffee, 1¼ cwt., G. Tomlee; 1 case Sundries, J. Siegfried and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Shanlee.*—3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Shanlee.*—9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shurrum Dowlatram; 14 beats M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaliockdina and Co.; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Golam Hosan; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee and Co.; 22 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co.; 10 bales Mulle Twist, 300 lbs., Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 39 bales Twist, Fazul Hubib Ebram; 18 bales Twist, Meer Sassoon Moosey; 8 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugnath; 1 bale Twist, Fazul Hubib Ebram.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

510 Caroline Agnes, Overtoon—W. Nicol & Co.
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co. July 31
710 Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
1045 Compatriek, Kinshaw—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Healy—W. Nicol & Co.
341 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd.
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.
1065 Egeria, Pollock. Aug. 10
1057 Gladstone. July 20
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Gray & Co. Aug. 11
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Betes & Co. June 18
1168 Glasgow, Taylor. June 14
930 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.
H. M. St. Punjaub.
H. M. St. Assaye.
1036 Mary Moore, Monce. Aug. 17
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. June 10
731 Percy Douglas, Hewson.
936 Preston, Moffat—M. N. Bhownuggree. July 4
824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A.H. Huschke & Co. July 24
861 Salamanca, Livesay.
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. May 27
893 Sebastian Cabot, Morgan.
739 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. July 31
1091 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 3
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co,
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. June 19
1257 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 5
847 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 18
1283 Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co. July 2
766 Commandel, Smith. July 17
599 Ceylon, Latham.
1059 Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co. June 19
713 Charles Hertzfeld, Thompson.
1478 Cimber, Copperholdt July 31
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
680 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. July 14
769 Dorothea, Reid—G. S. King & Co. Aug. 7
1015 Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. July 7
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. July 18
937 Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co. July 2
1393 Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co. June 20
1345 Helgoe, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1091 Helen Scott, Cunninghame—Coupland & Co. June 14
952 Indian Queen, Jago. June 30
1498 James Smith, Savoury. May 30
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
1792 Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. June 30
680 Idman, Sandberg. July 28
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co. June 29
Malvern, Clarkson. July 17
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Muriata, Brown.
1745 Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co. June 4
Montrose—Remington & Co.
677 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.
1081 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1117 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters.
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
261 Rajah, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner. Aug. 13
982 Trenton, Walker.
1349 Urcena, Pinder. Aug. 2
1131 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 9
1015 William Carvill, Copeland.
1073 Zambia, Miller.

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

899 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

Fairy Rock, Robilliard. July 25
346 Lawrence, Pinder. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

999 Khinjee Oloojee, Sale—E. Bates & Co. June 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

Baron Macauley, Cunninghame. July 3
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson. May 22
811 Missouri, Calhoun. April 29
1959 Oriental, Ballard. April 2
996 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

Enfield, Reed.

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Talulas, Percival. June 28

FROM GRAVESAND.

1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 19

FROM BANGKOK.

890 Prince of Wales, Winckliers.

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise Hayes.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055 Englishman, Haldwick. May 22
1134 Epaminondas, Beasley.
950 Lanarkshire, Reid.
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
533 Neptune, Vesey.

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
533 Shamrock, Gilley.
794 Statelie, Barker. July 3

FROM SYDNEY.

1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1724 Eagle, Cuthbert. Aug. 1
428 Malvern.
867 Mogul. July 3

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Exmiss, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1192 Baden. uly 3
480 Chasley.
780 Manlius

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471 Aon.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

999 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. July 15
813 City of Delhi, Muir.
698 City of Benares, McWilliam.

FROM PENANG VIA KURRACHEE.

830 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.

FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co. July 18

FROM MELBOURNE.

Forest Rights, Thomson. July 24
896 Summerlee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.

FROM CHINA.

Avabhoy, Marr.
1299 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.
1325 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.

FROM CALCUTTA.

467 Astero'd, Gardener.
1245 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Aug. 11
825 Caroline, Pinder.
1056 Day Dream.
894 Futtahool Aziz.
Good Success.
368 Fakeera Sahar.
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co. July 25
1306 Inkermann, Grant.
Jehan Geer. July 1
1010 Latona.
949 Leucothea.
664 Mary Ann.
1189 Neptune's Car—MacNee & Co.
491 Ocean, Reams—Finlay, Clark & Co. July 29
1431 Peraz Aug. 10
573 Quickstep.
793 Ruttanji.
806 Shore Shah. July 25
1345 Sir John Mandsville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM MOULMEIN.

633 Faize Allum. June 27
1163 India, Guthrie.
426 Peter Clinton, Bragdon.
665 Sparkling Wave, Cohen & Co.
1029 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM SINGAPORE.

765 Faize Allum.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738 Akbar, Tizzey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes.
Chimera, Mott.
657 Elinor, Bowden. May 5
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co, Mudge, Stewart. June 3

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396 Briarley. July 15
548 Melody, Janes. June 11
461 Richard Cobden, Randall. Aug. 7

FROM THE CLYDE.

783 Assaye, Andrews. July 15
578 Fortitude, Booth. May 16
515 Glenmessen, Bu t. June 29
504 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 28
1072 Morwanjee Framjee, Pike.
Roxana, Spittal. June 29

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675 Alipore Fleming & Co. July 10
Appelina, Weighell.
Jason, Le Marchee.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of September 3, announced the arrivals of the *Parala, Jason*, and *Idas*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Jopp, Lieut. J., 18th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from Deccan.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Cruickshank, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on leave, to Poona.
Hickman, Captain D. H., Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 15TH 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee composed as follows will assemble to-morrow at 6½ A.M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon, the state quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up, for the use of the Troops in Garrison, and such other Stores as may be submitted by the Commissariat Officer for their inspection:—

President.—Captain Herne, 103rd Regt.
Members.—One Subaltern from 103rd Regt., and one Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 14th September 1863.

The Officer Commanding 21st Regiment N. I., has permission to detach a recruiting party as per margin to Khandeish.

1 Havildar and 1 Private.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to remind Officers Commanding British Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry and Brigades and Batteries of Royal Artillery, that all casualty returns and rolls of family and other remittances to Europe from and after the 1st instant, are to be furnished in duplicate, and forwarded to Military Paymasters so as to reach their Offices as early as possible after the commencement of each month, in order that they may be transmitted to Europe if possible by the 1st Mail of each month.

Sporting.

THE MYSORE RACES—1863.

SIR,—I beg to forward copy of a letter addressed by me to the Editor of the *Englishman*, in reply to statements made at a Special Meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club, and reported in his paper. Might I ask the favor of your giving it a place in your valuable columns at your earliest convenience.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

IN CHARGE OF GREY LEG.

Mysore, 7th September, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Since the Mysore Races in July last I have heard various explanations of "Hermit's" defeat in the race for the Princess Alexandra Cup, most of them absurd and all of them equally untrue, but I considered them utterly unworthy of notice so long as the blame was saddled on some nameless roan-trel, who was in the first instance reported to have poisoned the horse, then to have lamed him and finally to have done both.

As I have however seen this morning in your issue of the 13th Instant, the Report of the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club at which statements were made, reflecting indirectly on the owners and trainers of horses, the jockey who rode "Hermit," and in short every one but the right person, I think it my duty as the individual perhaps best acquainted, with all the circumstances of the case, to put the Calcutta public in possession of the facts connected therewith. In consequence of a wish expressed by the owner of "Hermit" through the Secretary to the Mysore Races to send his horse to Mysore to run for the Princess Alexandera Cup, provided he could secure a stable for his horses—at some inconvenience to myself, I cleared out one of Mr. Campbell's stables, which I made over to Mr. Pritchard on his arrival, and moreover did everything in my power to ensure his returning to Calcutta, gratified with his visit to Southern India, but whether or not he has repaid any little kindness I may have shown him, I leave to himself to decide.

What I wish to prove to the Calcutta public in general and the owner of "Hermit" in particular is, that if Mr. Pritchard was sole trainer of the horse *he* and *he alone* was to blame for his defeat. I will venture to say without fear of contradiction, that with the exception of those connected with the stable and a few young men, (who had come on leave to the meeting, and being taken into Mr. Pritchard's confidence believed implicitly all he told them) there was no one whether owner, trainer or jockey, who was not convinced many days before the Race, that it was impossible for "Hermit" from the work he had done to win the Princess Alexandra Cup.

He was notwithstanding the first favorite, but that was entirely owing to Mr. Pritchard's young friends, on the strength of the wonderful trial which he had communicated to them, bidding against one another for the horse in the lobgries, and it is untrue that the betting race altered against him for he was a long way first favorite in the last lottery, which took place an hour or so before the race, and the only change if any was in his favor, for several bets were made on him and many more offered after the horses had actually started, and that by men who acting against their previous convictions, were carried away by Mr. Pritchard's confidence, and began to fancy that a miracle was about to be worked.

It is true as Mr. Pritchard says, that I told Lieut. Gough not to throw away his money as "Hermit" had not a chance of winning, but it is equally true that I had expressed the same opinion to numbers of gentlemen at least a week before the meeting, and in the Ordinary tent before the lotteries on the morning of the race. I gave similar advice to many young men, who believing all that had been told them, were eager to sacrifice their money.

As regards "Hermit's" trial with "Ochiltree" three days before the Race, and which Mr. Pritchard stated to every one in Mysore to have been two miles in 3-55, I did not see it myself but was told shortly after coming up to the course, by two people who had timed the last mile and a half, that it was run in 3-5, which according to Mr. Pritchard's timing would make the first half mile run in fifty seconds. Now as "Ochiltree" ran neck and neck with "Hermit" for that distance and every one knows him to be but a third class horse, it is clear that this rate of running is an impossibility.

My own conviction is that Mr. Pritchard made the very common mistake of timing the two miles from the winning post, not the two mile starting post, thus making the distance to the one mile and half post, 110 yards short of half a mile which would reduce the first part of the gallop, to what "Ochiltree" was capable of accomplishing, and would at the same time fully account for Mr. Pritchard's repeated boast before the Race that "Hermit" would take his horses out the first half mile in fifty seconds, and have them all beat before they had gone three quarters.

Whether or not I am right in my surmises, when I state that a few days before the meeting without any remark whatever on my part, Mr. Pritchard voluntarily told me, that he had been offering to take four to one against the colt "Leamington" for the Rajah's Plate, that "he believed the horse could run the Race in even time' and on my expressing surprise adding at "least he has run the distance with 9 st. 7 lbs. up in 4-4"—whereas he was literally distanced in the Race in 4-7., I think the inevitable conclusion one must come to is either that Mr. Pritchard made woful mistakes somehow in his timing or that very little dependence was to be placed on his statements.

It is unnecessary to say much regarding the Race as it is not difficult to understand why an half-trained horse, running out the first three quarters of a two and a quarter mile Race in 1-23 as "Hermit" did with 10st. on his back should be beaten before completing the first mile, and I don't think that any one knowing the way the horse had been trained, and after Mr. Prichard had declared his determination to make running, anticipated any other result.

It seems absurd that I should be obliged to allude to the statement that "Hermit" was both drugged and lamed, but it is made such a serious part of the complaint on account of which the meeting reported in your paper was assembled, and as it reflects on the owners of stables at Mysore, and as it appears to me, more particularly on myself, I must make a few remarks on the subject. In the first place will Mr. Pritchard inform me, when I remonstrated with him the second day after the race on his spreading scandalous reports regarding the cause of "Hermit's" defeat, and he in reply, told me he could prove by whom the horse had been poisoned, (at the same time leading me to believe that he alluded to H. H. Aga Khan's horsekeepers), why he did not then and there bring up the offending parties and why he did not in any way allude at that time, to the horse's having been also lamed. Will he inform me if it is the method of training pursued in Calcutta, after an horse has been made "as fit as a fiddle," and after he has run a severe 2¼ mile race with 10st upto give him a four mile severe sweating gallop the second day after his race, and continue the same treatment for five consecutive days, not excepting even the morning of the day of his second race, and that a horse which had been both poisoned and lamed.

I challenge the owner of "Hermit" to produce any gentleman, who was present at the meeting, with the exception of Mr. Pritchard's youthful companions, who did not ridicule the idea of the horse having been either poisoned or lamed. Is their any man in his senses, acquainted with racing, who believes that it is in the power of a human being, so to poison and lame an horse, that there should not be the slightest trace of such treatment even after he had finished his preliminary gallop, but yet render him perfectly unfit to run a quarter of a mile, notwithstanding his trial having been infinitely better than that of any horse against him, and will he still further believe that the same horse could immediately afterwards go into strong work, continue it daily up to the morning of the day of his next Races in the following week and then come out perfectly sound.

The statement of the horse having been lamed was entirely an after thought and was not published until some days after the Races. I myself have all along observed the horse most closely, more particularly after his first Race, and never could discover the slightest symptoms of lameness, and if there was any injury on his cannon bone, which was neither contracted in his knee nor in any of the gallops, I do not hesitate to state, that it was administered by some one connected with the stable, with a view to its forming a portion of the story to be taken back to Calcutta.

It was patent to every unprejudicial person that "Hermit" came to the post in every respect, sound and in perfect health, that he was ridden as well as Jockey could do, and that his defeat was entirely owing to his total want of condition. (I confess the horse when stripped for the Race was pronounced perfection, but am sorry to say it was only by the ladies and a few young gentlemen, whose knowledge of training was restricted to the cantering round a band stand for the admiration of the fair sex.) It was also notorious that up to the time of his running for the Cup he had comparatively little work, that from the time of his appearance in that Race till he started for the "challenge stakes" he had double the work of any horse on the course, and although there was in consequence a vast improvement on his second appearance, still as the Governor of Madras (a very good judge in such matters) remarked, he would be fit to run by the end of the Meeting. With regard to entering into terms for a match to decide the merits of "Hermit" and "Grey leg," I have only to observe that as the latter has engagements to meet at the Bombay Races it is impossible he can be sent to Calcutta.

I have now to say a few words regarding, perhaps the most important and certainly the most agreeable subject and that is the conduct of the Jockey. I believe I may safely assert that John Irvine from his quiet and respectful manner secured the good wishes of every one at the meeting, and there was a unanimous feeling of gratification at his getting some winning mounts before the conclusion of the Races.

As Mr. Pritchard, to myself as well as to numerous other Gentlemen present, was by no means the least demonstrative in his expressions of pleasure at Irvine's success, I confess I am a little more than surprised to find from the statement published in your paper, that he now insinuates that Irvine has been guilty of dishonest riding of which there was not a whisper up to the time of his leaving Mysore. Such an accusation I feel certain those in this Presidency, acquainted with the circumstances, will denounce as unjust and unmanly.

In conclusion I have only to express regret that the owner of "Hermit" should have allowed statements to be published in a Newspaper reflecting so seriously on the conduct of various parties, and that apparently, solely on the authority of his trainer. I feel confident that those present at the Meeting will give me credit for having written a simple chronicle of facts, and I trust those who were not will enquire further into the circumstances of the case, before putting entire faith in the statements of a trainer, who in the first instance declared his horse could not run in the sun, then that his shoes had been put on too hightly, afterwards that he had been poisoned, a few days later that he had been lamed, and now that the jockey sold the Race, and who has had recourse to the various prevarications simply because he had not the courage to acknowledge he had mislead his Master.

In hopes that this letter may arrest the Calcutta public in their condemnation of a hitherto highly respectable jockey whose livelihood depends on his good fame and name, and whose conduct in connexion with "Hermit" during the Mysore Meeting is beyond reproach.—I am, Sir, Yous most faithfully,

IN CHARGE OF GREY LEG.

Mysore, 29th August, 1863.—*Madras Times, Sept.* 10.

Letters to the Editor.

THE PILOT SERVICE.

SIR,—The reply of "Fair Play" to your inquisitive correspondent "a Master Mariner" is a most ingenious production, and I submit the following specimen of logical reasoning contained therein, to the consideration of the shipping interest. "So that by law (I say nothing of its practicability) a ship has no right to move further than the Inner Light Ship without a Pilot, as that is virtually permission, seeing that he is sent by, or rather under the orders of the Master Attendant." From this my nautical friends may pretty clearly understand their position, that they cannot come into Port without the Master Attendant's permission, who will grant his sanction by despatching a Pilot. A creditable state of things certainly for the great Sea Port of Western India to labour under. The Pilot Waters doubtless are comprised within the boundaries of Bombay Harbour, and it is gratifying to know that in future during the fine season, Pilots may be expected to board inward bound vessels, three miles outside the Outer Light Vessel, and during the bad weather, at or from the Outer Light Vessel. Such an important statement emanating from a weighty authority like "Fair Play" augurs well for the future, and will be received with universal satisfaction by the nautical community frequenting this Port. Past experience has shown that during the S. W. Monsoon, Pilots may be expected to board inward bound vessels between the limits of the Dolphin Rock Beacon, and the Fishing Stakes off the Oyster Rock, and in many instances serious delay has taken place even within those limits before the Pilot has boarded.

My daily flights across the Harbour have led me to arrive at the foregoing conclusions.

A BOMBAY DUCK.

CHARGE AGAINST THE BOMBAY POLICE.

MONSIEUR L'EDITEUR,—Jái été témoin hier d'une de ces atrocités que tout homme, ne fut-il douéque d'une faible parcelle d'humanité, ne peut et ne doit jamais laisser passer sous silence, voici le fait:—

J'étais dans Forbes Street en face du bureau de police, il y avait là un matelot ivre, ce matelot appartenait à la marine anglaise, quatre sepoys, et deux agents blancs de la police cherchaient à amener cet homme en prison, mais attendu la force du matelot et c'é ait assez difficile, mais cependantils parvinrent à le terrasser et une fois que ce malheureux fut couché à terre on l' assomat à coups de bâton sur la tête, les mains et les jambes afin d' en être maitre plus facilement, en effet, ils out pu par ce moyen le jeter dans un cachot et là j'entendis les cris horribles et lamentables de cet homme qui sans doute devait avoir un membre de cassé ou signon bien fracturé. J'avoue que quand la résistance est trop fort on doit employer des moyens de garrotage pour se rendre maitre d'un rebel, mais ce que je ne puis concevoir, *malgré toute la simplicite du moyen* c'est de casser ou chercher a casser les jambes d'un homme pour le jeter plus facilement au prison, ce fait innoui a été exécuté par deux agents européens sur un matelot européen anglais et en présence de plus de quarante indiens.

Quelle honte pour nous et quel effet ne doit pas, produire un fait semblable dans l'esprit des indigènes!

Je laisse cela, Monsieur l'Editeur, à votre appréciation.

Daignez agréer, je vous prie, mes salutations bien respectueuses,

A. D'ACQUENY.

Bombay, le 15 7*bre*. 1863.

(TRANSLATION.)

MR. EDITOR,—I was yesterday witness of one of those atrocities that no man who possesses, in the least degree, feelings of humanity, can pass by in silence.—The following are the details:—

I was in Forbes Street in front of the Police Office, and saw four Police peons and two European Constables endeavouring to take an English sailor into custody. Such was the strength of the latter, however, that they had considerable difficulty in so doing. At last they succeeded in flinging him to the ground, and no sooner had they got the unfortunate fellow in that helpless position, than they commenced to shower heavy blows with their truncheons on his head, hands and legs in order to master him more easily, and at last by these means they were able to throw him into a cell, from whence his terrible and lamentable cries showed that some part of his body had been seriously injured. I acknowledge that when resistance is too strong, one ought to employ the means in one's power for securing a prisoner by one or other means, but that which I cannot understand, *in spite of the simplicity of the means*—is breaking or trying to break a man's legs to throw him more easily into prison. However this almost incredible scene, in which two European Policemen were the prime agents, took place in presence of more than forty natives—the victim being an English sailor.

What a disgrace for us, and what an effect must this produce in the minds of the native population.

Accept, &c.,

A. D'ACQUENY.

Bombay, 15th Sept., 1863.

A SUGGESTION TO THE HON'BLE JUSTICE WESTROPP.

DEAR SIR,—The Hon'ble Justice Westropp has done a great favor to the mercantile community at large by the introduction of a Bill the purport of which, is to put down the practice of a kind of gambling known amongst the Native mercantile community, by the terms *Teji* and *Mundy*. Much has been written on the subject and a keen and impartial observer, will not fail to see the necessity of an enactment like the one proposed, though persons concerned will work hard to show that *Sutta* is tantamount to trading. Persons who have lost their thousands at Billiards, Cards, and dice have never been backwards in arguing that gambling is a sort of trade and therefore Government should not interfere in putting a stop to it; what wonder is there then, if persons who have the halter of *Sutta* round their necks should raise a hue and cry against the much discussed Time-bargain Bill?

Mr. Justice Westropp's object is to eradicate an evil which checks the progress of legitimate trade; and I perceive that the subject I am now suggesting to him is though not out of his sight, yet it seems he has not explicitly referred to it, and it is also an evil which ought to be rooted out at once. Many agreements are entered into by several Native and a few European merchants, for sale or purchase of cotton, deliverable several months after, on a stated day. The understood dates are from Cartick shood beejh to Margheserah shood beejh and Chytra shood beejh to Vyshak shood beejh corresponding with November and December and April and May. These agreements are entered into some nine and some twelve months previous to the stipulated date for delivery, by persons who are certain that they will never be required to receive or deliver cotton. All that they wish is, to obtain difference of rate between the rate at which several candies of cotton are purchased or sold and the rate that shall be on the stipulated day. Actual delivery or receipt takes place in a few European cases. Though a certain rate is mentioned in the agreement, this is in fact no legitimate trade, for some wealthy merchants buy thousands of candies from others at different rates and influence the market, by keeping the rate as high as they possibly can on the appointed day. Selling cotton to arrive, I admit is a legitimate trade, but the *kubalas* or agreements though purporting to convey an idea that cotton is to be delivered on a certain day, yet the seller does not expect to arrive, a single docra of cotton from the interior, nor does

up the door, and the defendant through this door, knocked down the wall, and in doing so demolished the water pipe, the defence set up was that the wall was built upon defendant's foundation, that being upon the defendant's ground, and that the water from the pipe was discharged into a pucka drain upon plaintiff's ground, which drain had always been used for the same purpose.

Venayeckrow Moroba, asserted the ground was his, admitted building a wall to block up defendant's door, the wall cost 105 Rs., there was no gutter built upon his ground for the purpose of draining.

Eshwantrow Dajee, is the manager of the oart, had been so 15 or 16 years there is no gutter or passage for water across the ground, the wall was built upon plaintiff's ground, had superintended the building of it.

Goculdass Baleristnajee, of the Collector's office, put in the plan of the ground belonging to the plaintiff and defendant.

Mahdoo, had measured the ground as per plan, the wall built is beyond the measurement of defendant's ground. Defendant's house covers the whole of the ground she is entitled to. The western side of defendant's foundation extends into plaintiff's ground, the wall was built upon that, there were works against the wall of defendant's house as of bricks having been built up against it with chunam.

Bhugajee Goodajee, a bricklayer said, he built the wall, it cost 100 or 125 Rs. The wall touched the wall of defendant's house, the wall was built upon the foundation of defendant's house, which foundation extended from the side of the house one foot and a quarter towards plaintiff's ground.

Jaynabaee stated she had purchased the ground upon which was a hut. There was a built drain to carry off water from the house, when the hut was removed and the house built. I had the water led into the same drain it ran into before, there was a pucka drain in the gully, it is now broken.

Rowjee Dadseran, Surveyor to Municipal Commissioners was called to state the probable cost of such a wall as had been built by the plaintiff, he said about 35 or 40 Rs.

Cursetjee Hormusjee, who had been Arbitrator on defendant's side, when the case was referred to arbitration by the second Judge, said the probable cost of the wall would be 32 or 35 Rs.

His Honor said,—The plaintiff brings an action for trespass committed by defendant, in breaking down a wall, the defendant pleads justification on two grounds, firstly that the wall was built upon her foundation; secondly, upon an easement or drain having existed previously,—it appears to me the defendant has entirely failed to prove justification in either case. It is clear upon the evidence that the wall was erected on the foundation built, but, the foundation extends into land belonging to plaintiff, consequently that portion of the foundation belongs to plaintiff, and he has a perfect right to build upon it if he choses to do so, the defendant was only entitled to 20 feet 3 inches, of land in the direction of plaintiff's property, this she had built upon, and a portion of her foundation extended into plaintiff's ground, and becomes his property according to the well known motto,—*quick quid plantatur solo, solo cedit.*

To prove an easement the defendant must produce a grant for the same, and no evidence sufficient to raise presumption of a grant had been tendered, she has therefore failed upon that point, in fact it is clear to my mind that defendant has no claim to easement up to 1883, the whole of the ground belonged to persons or tenants in common, 10 years only have elapsed, there is therefore no time to raise presumption of a grant, with reference to damages the defendant's evidence is weak. Plaintiff swears to the amount claimed as having been paid, the bricklayer swears the value of material and labour to be from 100 to 125 Rs. while the only evidence we have against this is that of Cursetjee Hormusjee, himself no bricklayer. Plaintiff's evidence is strongest. I therefore give verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 105 with costs.

In a cross action brought upon the above, the defendant in the last action is plaintiff and sues for damages in Rs. 75 for the breaking down a water pipe and gutter attached to plaintiff's house and preventing water from flowing into main drain.

The evidence in the first action answered for this also. His Honor ruled that the defendant was justified. Verdict for defendant.

The above has been twice before the second Judge and twice referred to arbitration by His Honor.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE TIME-BARGAINS BILL.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 24th August, 1863.

To the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to draw your attention to the Bill now before the Legislative Council for "Avoiding Wagers," which was published in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette* of 27th ultimo; and to request that you will favour them with your opinions on the enclosure. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

H. BROOKE, Secretary.

MINUTES BY THE UNDERMENTIONED FIRMS.

Minute by Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

As we are informed Mr. Westropp has pledged himself that the community shall have time to express their views on the Bill after the publication of the Report of the Select Committee, we think it would be better not to invite a discussion on it, till all parties have been able to judge for themselves of the necessity for the Bill. We understand that the main object of the measure is to make the existing law applicable to those who may be called "Wager Brokers," who have a power of completing a bet by a recourse at law not possessed by the principals in the transaction; and as that is, obviously, an inconsistency and defect, it is proper that the law should be amended. We understand Mr. Westropp will adduce ample proof, on a legal point, of the existence of the defect, and of the encouragement it gives to time-bargains, or, or as they are correctly called, "Wagers"; and it is for this information that it seems to us desirable that the Mercantile Community should wait. We do not, therefore, think it necessary to enter into any arguments in support of the Bill, simply expressing our entire approval of it, with the amendments proposed in Council.

W. NICOL & Co.

Further Minute by Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

THE writer regrets to find that the expectation he expressed (in a note which has been published) of the unanimity of the Mercantile Community in reference to the Honorable Mr. Westropp's Bill, has not proved correct. At that time, he had never heard time-bargains referred to except as an unmitigated evil and nuisance. He honestly believed Mr. Westropp deserved, and would receive the thanks of the entire trading community for so spontaneously bringing forward a bill so cordial support in carrying through, a measure which his great experience as a Barrister had convinced him was required to make the existing law what its framers intended it to be—effectual in repressing wagering contracts, and reducing them to the same position as bets elsewhere; debts of honour, which cannot be recovered through the Courts. In expressing himself rather hurriedly to this effect, he trusts he will be acquitted of any disrespect to those he has since learned hold contrary opinions to his own; and not anticipating any opposition to the Bill, it did not seem to him important to enter into any long arguments in support of it.

It now appears to us, that much of the difference of opinion which has been expressed arises from a misapprehension of what the Bill was really meant to effect, and to the nature of time-bargains, and in what they are distinguished from ordinary transactions. Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.'s Minute very clearly states the former, viz. the object of the Bill, and we shall, therefore, only attempt to describe what time-bargains really are. It seems desirable that this should be done, for it appears to us that the only opponent of the Bill in Council, Sir William Mansfield, has rather vague notions on the subject. Sir William says—"Let us suppose a great merchant borrowing £400,000 to take up Cotton at 15 per cent. He despatches his Cotton to Liverpool in the belief that, when it arrives, the price will have risen to such an amount that he will not only pay off the loan, with its 15 per cent., but obtain a large profit besides. In short, he backs time. What is this but a time-bargain on a great scale?" Surely there will be no difference of opinion among merchants in describing this as an ordinary trading transaction. There are *bona fide* contracts made for the delivery of a certain quantity of cotton, which is shipped and sold in the usual way; and if Sir William supposes that it is to interfere with or repress these that Mr. Westropp's Bill is introduced, he must be under a most erroneous impression.

The distinction between such an operation and a time-bargain will, we hope, be apparent from the following description of the latter:—A having a strong opinion of the prospects of Cotton, or any other commodity, wishes to make money by it. He accordingly goes to B, a Shroff, who, for a commission, agrees, on behalf of A, to make a bargain with C, who holds a contrary opinion of the prospects of the market to that of A, the agreement is then drawn out for a stated quantity of, say for example Cotton, which C sells to A at a rate agreed upon (*i. e.* the current rate of the day for "Sattta" bargains, and it is well known that during the past season this rate was just as well defined as the *bona fide* price), and in the agreement a date is fixed, on which date, if the current rate (which is settled by a punchayet) is above that stated in the agreement, A receives the difference from C through the agency of B, who has acted throughout as the Broker in the transaction. All parties clearly understand that no Cotton is to be delivered, and that under the agreement no delivery can be insisted upon. The simple difference in price is what is staked on either side. We submit, that this is simply a bet, or wager, differing from that on a horse-race only in this, that in the one case a definite sum is staked, whilst, in the other, the amount risked depends on the extent to which the rate current on settling day may vary from that agreed upon. Time-bargains doubtlessly originated in legitimate operations, which both parties found it convenient to settle in the manner now described; but there was always this difference, that both parties had the power of compelling the completion of the contract by a transfer from the one to the other of a specified quantity of Cotton, which under the time-bargain system is never understood. In the example we have given, A cannot go into Court and compel C to deliver a certain quantity of Cotton, though the contract is drawn out for the delivery of a stated quantity of that commodity on a given date. Nor could C have recourse against A if he refused to receive the said quantity. Yet, under the law as it stands, and to which up this time we have never heard any objection raised, the Broker who negotiated the wager can sue the loser for the amount of the bet.

If we have incorrectly described the "Satta" system, we shall doubtless be put right; but if correctly, we hope the difference between such transactions and what we understand by trade and speculation will be appreciated, and that an outcry against "legislative interference with trade" will be seen to be entirely unwarranted.

To show that the men who enter into time-bargains view them as bets or wagers, we may mention, that for some years past it has been usual with many of the Hindoos to accept the oracular predictions of astrologers and *gooroos* in entering into these engagements; and when the period for settlement approached, large sums were paid by those who stood to lose, to these men, to secure their influence in bringing about a settlement of the American war, and that the steamer with that intelligence might arrive before settling day! The value of this influence we can well estimate; but it will puzzle theorists to determine the extent of the illegitimate means which may be resorted to, by the losers for instance, to arrange the market, and thus bring about fictitiously low rates on settling day; thus saving them from loss, or reducing the amount of it. We have ourselves been solicited to purchase (fictitiously) a quantity of cotton just before settling day, at Rs. 40 to 50 below the market rate; and the same request was, we believe, made to many other firms.

On the other hand, those who stand to win make just as great efforts to increase their gains by forcing the market to an extreme point. The most notable example of this is the celebrated Ramlall case, which was carried to the Privy Council. To the best of our recollection, the following is an outline of the facts:—Ramlall, having made agreements to something like a lakh of chests of Opium, prices ranging from Rs. 1,100 to 1,300 per chest, sent his agents to the sale to buy all the Opium at prices far beyond its value, the agreement being that the difference between the average price and those on "Satta" bargains should be paid to him. On the first day's sale, the price per chest was run up to about five or six lakhs of rupees, and the average of the sale was about Rs. 1,800 per chest, or nearly twice the *bona fide* value of the article. The total quantity at the sale being only about 2,000 chests, Ramlall could afford to lose heavily on this quantity to secure the enormous profits on the "Satta" bargains. But supposing the same system of gambling to be directed to Grain, Sugar, &c., it is scarcely possible to estimate the effects. As yet time-bargains are, we believe, confined to Opium, Cotton, Gunny Bags, and Seeds. The supply of these articles being altogether under different conditions from that of Opium at the Calcutta sale, it is impossible for those interested in raising prices to act with such effect as Ramlall did. Still, on many occasions we believe the market to have been affected to at least the extent of ten per cent. The following is an extract from our Circular of the 27th May 1861:—"COTTON.—A rather improved inquiry sprang after the departure of last mail and previous to the 16th inst. about 5,000 bales of Broach and Dhollera Cotton were purchased at Rs. 148-9, and Rs. 142 per candy respectively, being rather below the rates quoted at the close of our last despatches. These purchases may be said to comprise the business of the fortnight under report. Subsequently, the market became greatly unsettled, and an unhealthy state of excitement was produced by the presence of Native speculators, who, by means of extensive gambling time-bargains, have fictitiously run up rates, and in Dhollera Cotton transactions of this kind have taken place amongst them as high as Rs. 155 per candy. In consequence of this, all legitimate business has been completely stopped. The term of the fulfilment of these time-bargains having now expired, the marked is free from this disturbing cause, and is assuming a more healthy aspect, and the day before yesterday a few parcels of Dhollera were reported as sold at 140 per candy, other kinds continuing neglected and quotations almost nominal." It will thus be seen that for a considerable period of the busy shipping season buying transactions in Cotton had to be suspended, ships had to wait for their cargoes, and Commission Agents were deprived of their earnings, that the objects of the more powerful section of the "Sattawallas" might be served.

We must apologise for the length of these remarks, though there are several points which we would still like to notice. We particularly deprecate the complaints which we have noticed in the papers, that this is a special enactment for the benefit of "cotton," or the operations of "great merchants," as compared with the peddling of "5,000 small speculators," which Sir Wm. Mansfield refers to. In fair trade, all are more or less on an equal footing; and we protest against fair trades being considered quite on an equality with those who do not trade, but simply bet on the future; and we support the Bill because it puts those who wager, either personally or by proxy, in the position they occupy elsewhere.

W. NICOL & Co.

Minute by Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

WE cannot agree with Messrs. Wm. Nicol & Co., that it is desirable for the Chamber to wait for the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill in question before expressing their opinion. That opinion ought to be of great use to the Committee, in making up their report: and remembering the way in which the Chamber was practically ignored when the Cotton Frauds Bill was being passed, we think it most desirable that it should make its voice heard on this occasion, before it is too late to be of any use.

We regret to have to record our opinion as adverse to the proposed Bill, which we regard as both perpicious in principle, and most unlikely to work any good in practice. The promoters appear to us to be trying to do what the experience of all the world has proved to be not only impolitic, but impossible, viz. to check speculation in trade. It is idle to say that time-bargains in Cotton are pure gambling, and that no calculations can be made as to the result, which is dependent on mere chance. Can any one truly say that Cotton depending, as the price of Cotton at a certain date, and the rates for which vary with every publication of the Liverpool market, every change in the aspect of things in America? Time-bargains are no doubt troublesome to a trade when they get into it, and tend to unsteady the course of prices. We have no love for them in the Cotton market; they have certainly raised prices of late, but it is in the ordinary way by the introduction of an additional class of customers into the market. It is not pleasant for those who hoped to buy their Cotton cheaper to be interfered with by the time-bargainers; but the market is open to both, and if the buyer for actual shipment has lost part of his expected profit, the sellers of Cotton have gained in equal proportion. We look on time-bargains and other such contracts as the invariable result of unusual commercial activity and excitment, such as has lately ruled in our Cotton market; differing not at all in principle but only in degree from the more sober dealings of commerce in ordinary times, and consequently coming within the limits of trade, by no means to be arbitrary interferred with without fear of creating greater disorder.

It will be said for the Bill that it is not a new interference, but merely a step on the part of the local Government to render operative and enactment of the Government of India that already exists. This is true, but we demur to the title of this local Government to interfere in a case where the Central Government has thought proper to abstain from interference. The Supreme Government has contented itself with passing Act XXI. of 1848 as an expression of its dislike to excessive speculation; but it has not thought proper to go further. In the same manner, the Home Government have, we believe, a somewhat similar statute; but, unlike the Bombay Government, they decline to interfere further, and leave the trader unmolested. The supporters of the Bill quote the Betting Houses Act and the Night Houses Act as parallel instances of Government interference at home. But they are not so; they do not involve interference with trade. But, if we want a parallel case at home, let us take the time-bargains in the Tallow market, or the dealings in Consols for the account, at the Stock Exchange. They are quite as immoral as time-bargains in produce in Bombay. Does the British Parliament interfere with them? By no means. Having more knowledge of principles, more experience, more regard for what is now acknowledged as a truism in political economy, viz. non-interference with the course of trade, they decline to interfere further in such matters. They know that speculation is the leaven of commerce, and that when it is generated in surplus quantity, the surplus must have vent somewhere, whether in the way of time-bargains in Cotton in Bombay, or in 3 per cents, or Tallow in England.

We think that the complaints as to the direful effects of the time-bargain system are very much overstated. The mover of the Bill tells us, on the one hand, of the artificial augmentation of the price of Cotton by the system, and on the other hand, of the Presidency being plunged in insolvency by means of it. Strange that the enhancing of the price of its staple export should have such a pauperising effect of the Presidency. The signs of insolvency are certainly well concealed. All around, we can see only signs of increasing wealth. Do rents, do prices of provisions, or prices of labour show signs of this insolvency, which, to use the learned mover's words, has "filled Western India?" Are the lists of Insolvents swelled? Is the class of Insolvents changed? We do not see it. Such a state of things as men without means going in for contracts for which they cannot pay, if they lose, naturally tends rapidly to correct itself. Men with means to lose decline to do business with men who have none. Mr. Westropp states, that "without the aid of the Shroffs these Mehtas and other poor persons could not engage in such transactions; they would not have sufficient credit in the bazar to effect time-bargains in their own names. These Shroffs, in consideration of the commission which they charge, permit their names to be used as principals, and incur the risk as to the solvency of their poor constituents." Now we ask any one conversant with business in Bombay, and with the peculiarly astute and cautious character of the Shroffs, whether it is likely that those knowing men would to any great extent guarantee the solvency of a poor constituent, who is, notoriously to the whole bazar, a man without means? The statement carries absurdity on the face of it.

Such an Act as the one proposed is calculated to injure the Mercantile Community, inasmuch as it is an interference on the part of the Government with a species of transaction which comes clearly within the limits of the liberties of trade. It is thus calculated to unsettle trade far more than the system it seeks to put down. For who knows where the Government may think fit to interfere next? A principle is introduced, that Government is entitled to regulate trade by enactments, and no man can trade with any security that some day an Act may not be passed to interfere with his business. Trade will be at the mercy of any Legislative Councillor with a crotchet in his head. It is calculated to injure the producer, whose interest it is to get as many customers as possible to compete for his goods, by taking away a portion of his customers and reducing his gains. It is calculated must materially to injure the Government itself, for in order to carry out its intention of putting down time-bargains, who can believe that additional vexatious meddling legislation will not be necessary, from time to time, and that a system of antagonism between the Mercantile interest and a harassing intermeddling system of legislation will not be produced? The only way to avoid this, is to allow the new Act, like the old one, to be quietly ignored, which will place the Government in the humiliating position of being left stranded and helpless, while the tide of speculation flows past them as before, after they have avowed their resolution to dam it up. There is nothing more damaging or more weakening to a Government than ill-considered inoperative legislation.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

Minute by Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

OUR opinion on this matter is already known, and we need not take up the time of the Chamber by any lengthy statement of it now; but we may perhaps be allowed, with all due deference to the writers of the preceding Minutes, to remind the Members of the Chamber of the precise nature of the question now before us. This, it appears to us, has been so overlaid with arguments bearing, if it all, only indirectly upon it, that it is now nearly hidden from sight altogether.

The question is not now whether Act XXI. of 1848 was or was not a good Act, or was or was not required. If this issue had been raised, we could have understood the relevancy of the arguments which have been brought forward against Mr. Westropp's Bill, and we should then have expected to see those bringing them forward petitioning the Governor General in Council for the repeal of the Act. This, however, we do not find that they are doing, or proposing to do; they bring against Mr. Westropp's Bill all the arguments which might fairly be brought against the original Bill, which (on the principle that silence gives consent) has hitherto at least enjoyed their tacit approval, and they accuse Mr. Westropp's Bill of that interference with the so-called "liberties of trade" which the original Bill contemplated, which it happily succeeded in effecting to a considerable extent, but which, through an admitted oversight on the part of its original framers, it remained powerless to effect in certain peculiar cases.

Now, how stands the case? Act XXI. of 1848 did not, as is erroneously stated, prohibit time-bargains (wagering contracts, or whatever name may be preferred): it merely said to those who chose to indulge in such amusements, "You may gamble if you like but you shall not make use of the law to enforce gambling contracts; have your own code of honour, if you will, but do not expect the law to help you." In fact, it attempted to place gambling transactions of this peculiar nature in the same position as bets on horse-racing, &c. It effected its purpose so far—it effectually debarred the principals to a time-bargain from coming into Court: but it left a door open whereby this action might be evaded; and the leaving of this door open has (as stated by the Chief Justice) hitherto obliged the Courts most reluctantly to consider and to decide cases which it was evidently the intention of the Legislature should have never come before them. This door Mr. Westropp now proposes to close. He merely says to those indulging in time-bargains—"That which you cannot do as principal, you shall not do as agents. If a bet cannot by law be enforced as between the principals, it shall not be enforceable between the dodge of agency has been resorted to in the matter."

This, we would respectfully submit to our brethren in the Chamber, represents the true issue now before us.

The writer may, perhaps, be permitted to make one or two remarks upon statements made in Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, & Co's Minute, which are, we believe, opposed to fact, and calculated to mislead. Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, & Co. remark that Mr. Westropp's statements, that the time-bargain system had greatly increased insolvency, and that "without the aid of the Shroffs, poor persons could not engage in such transactions," bear absurdity on their face. The writer can only reply to this, that the truth of the statements in question was abundantly proved before the Committee of the Council, by what the Chamber will doubtless consider to be satisfactory evidence, viz. a reference to the records in the Court House, which took place in one week, and the only one, in which the police succeeded in tracing the thieves, was one in which the stolen property was valued at five pice! From the incapacity of the European Superintendant, and the doubtful character of the native constables, most people would rather quietly put up with the loss of their property, than call in the aid of the police, and suffer inconvenience, with no prospect of eventual satisfaction. Servants returning to their homes at night, after waiting at their master's dinner tables, have been seized and maltreated by unknown persons lying in wait in dark corners; their cloths snatched off, and when the victim screams for help a body of police, headed by a European, appears, calls him to account for disturbing the neighbourhood; he complains, and for the change in the arrangements for conveying him, he finds them among the body of police! His complaints are laughed at; he is accused of being under the influence of strong drink, and this is the only consolation he can get for loss of clothes, and for the bruises inflicted by these ruffians. This is quite a new state of affairs for Simla. Hitherto we have considered able to plume ourselves on our station being entirely exempt from the depredations of thieves and robbers, and have always looked with pity on the inhabitants of the cities on the plains, congratulating ourselves on being unlike them, totally free from marauders of all kinds. Thus, unprotected ladies, have lived alone in houses far removed from aid, fearlessly, and without even fancying that there was such a thing as a robber to disturb their slumbers. But this was when we had a native *kotwal*, no police. But the ruling of this has put to pressure the peace, never hitherto broken, and since the advent of our European *kotwal*,—*nous avons change tout celà*!

The long-looked for case of "Moore *vs.* Goad," has dropped to the ground. The affair I learn has been compromised. It is to be hoped that Mr. Moore has obtained some pecuniary satisfaction, which he may consider as a sufficient salve for the injuries of which he complained, and compensation for which he estimated at Rs. 20,000, that being the amount he was asked as damages, for I do not hear that Major Goad has publicly apologized or withdrawn the opprobrious epithets he said to have been showered on Mr. Moore, and which led to the institution of the action. A letter from Simla in the *Mofussilite*, evidently coming from the pen of a Jeames, in the establishment of Sir Hugh Rose, gives a highly amusing, and at the same time intensely affecting, account of the Excellency's behaviour towards his invalid bandaman. What an effective tableau it would make, the unhappy invalid, attempting to salute his Chief, failing through weakness, and falling to the ground, Sir Hugh, in cocked hat, and other military paraphernalia, supporting the fainting man, and the standing about in various attitudes, denoting astonishment and derision, and flunky Jeames, in a corner, hastily making a note of the circumstance! Joking apart, however, it evinces as bad taste to bespatter, as some do, every act of Sir Hugh Rose with praise *ad nauseam*, as to carp and cavil at, as others do, every single thing he does. For my part though, I would prefer the account of the snarling cynic to that of the fulsome parasite, were my deeds ever to be chronicled.—*Englishman, August* 31.

DUCKLAND, 28*th August.*

"PERHAPS your irate correspondent Anti-Observation, would like to make the journey that his English papers he complains of, make, and that I have in fact lately made. Perhaps before setting out it would be as well to inform him, that Cawnpore is not the only station in India for which English papers arrive, but that packets of Overland papers, &c., are made up in the Bombay Post office for every station in the N. W. P., Oude, Punjab, Central India, &c., and as the Postal Establishment cannot carry the whole overland mail for these several places, in one despatch it must necessarily follow that some stations receive their letters, &c., after others. Cawnpore seems to have been one of the latter in this case.

Now for our journey. As soon as the mail is landed at Bombay if in time for the train, as many letters, &c., as can be sorted, are sent off. This despatch is generally called the N. W. P. Express. If not in time for the train, the letters, &c., wait at Bombay for the next one, twenty-four hours after the last, in this case a much larger despatch is made. The train in due time arrives at Jubbulpore, thirty miles below Mulligaum. Thence it goes by mail cart to the Taptee, and thence on horseback to Goonah. From Goonah to Agra by mail cart, where if it arrives too late for the train it is detained until the next train for Cawnpore.

From the Taptee river to Goonah there is an unfinished road which is impassable by wheeled vehicles during the rains, and is crossed by numerous unbridged rivers and nullas. The principal of these rivers are the Taptee, the Dweep, Nurbudda, Goozree, Seepra, Peeplia, Rigwur Lacoonda, Shajapore, Kala Send Newuz, Doodlee, Boora, Parra-Pucher, Narpadhra, Parwuttee Cobile, Kalamuttee, Oonda, and Chumbul, besides about 30 nullas across which the mails have to be swung on ropes. The road from Munmar to Indore runs through the deadly Scindwah jungles, where it is hardly possible to keep men and horses alive, during the rains and it is well into January before Goonah, I cannot say anything more for it than that it has been making for now nearly twenty years, and it will be probably another fifty before it is finished, but what can be expected, it has been under the Bombay Government for a long time. Last year the Ex-Engineer of the road had to run from Mundwah to Beora under his charge, very nearly 250 miles. The benevolent Government, (Bombay of course,) thought this was too much for one man, so they divided it, and now again under economical thoughts intent they amalgamate the two charges, knowing that between Indore and Beora alone, a distance of 114 miles, there are seven large rivers to be bridged, and seven formidable nullas.

The road between these two places is, what shall I call it, well I can say nothing better, or worse for it than that it is a Bombay one. It consists of the earth of two parallel gutters thrown between them, generally concave, and then a lot of decomposing trap called, ——." This stuff I must tell you is very likely to be the chief component part of the celebrated Malwa black soil, because when exposed to the action of air and water, it speedily turns into a mud, that might be called first cousin at the least to black soil. It is put down according to the lively fancy of the engineers in some places sprinkled like out of a pepper caster, in others six inches thick, containing pieces of stone, whose size would have astonished McAdam. This stuff is left to itself to consolidate until the rains, when rollers are put on it.

It is a strange fact that the Engineer of the road from the Chumbul to Goonah commenced his part of the road early in 1859, and last rains the whole of his road was bridged, installed and milestoned, and passable for mail carts, while the Engineer of the Beora and Indore bit who commenced his part about a month earlier, has no chance of turning it out in the above complete state for another twenty years at the very least. One was a Bengalee and the other a Duck. From Beora to Goonah sixty miles is under the same Presidency as the Chumbul and Goonah road, and I can say nothing of the progress as a new line of road has been adopted, which will be ready in January. The old road at present in use is one deep morass, how horses and bullock train carts get through I have no idea, but they do somehow or other, else, neither you or any one else would get home papers.

It is crossed by five large rivers, one of which rose in perpendicular height last week, forty-five feet from its ordinary level. From Goonah to Agra you have a Bengal or N. W. P. road. I can say nothing more of it.

Now will your correspondent say who is to blame for the delay of his papers. Let him ask the Post Master at Cawnpore, who was formerly on this road, whether the above is an exaggerated account and let him grumble no more.—DUCK."—*Delhi Gazette, September* 3.

SIMLA, 29*th August.*

"FOR the past fortnight the weather has been very beautiful, clouds have screened us from the rays of the sun, and occasional showers have kept the air fresh and cool. The nights, too, have been, and are, wonderfully clear and bright and the evenings have been so cold that, for days past, our wooden fires have been most acceptable. Lately there has been a great number of new arrivals, and just now Simla is very full. I do not believe there is a vacant house, nor even a *single bed* procurable in the whole place. The *quasi* club and the hotels are full. There is no room now for any one, not indeed for the 'man of trade' who scared from the *table d'hote*, some months ago, *tinia elements* of an assembled group. Ah me! is it not strange that, in India alone, of all places in the world, it should so be, that one may not sit alongside his tailor for fear of contamination? And is it not still more strange that one dare not travel hence up-North lest his peaceful meanderings be interrupted by some eccentric but athletic individual, who may at any moment, create a broil by usurping to himself the accommodation to which every traveller, in his turn, has a right? But it is so; and in this rarefied atmosphere such like incidents happen often enough.

The Commander-in-Chief entertained a large number of friends at Barnes Court on Wednesday evening last. The night was truly lovely, the moon shone in all her splendour, and shed her bright and brilliant beams through the cold clear atmosphere lighting up the way for His Excellency's guests as they came and went. After five long hours of spirited gyrations the ball ceased, and the happy guests returned to their own lares, tired, but merry to the last.

The result of the Court-of-Enquiry which assembled here some weeks ago, and of which I made mention, is that—both the officers concerned in the *fracas* at the Narcunda bungalow have to apologize—and, besides apologizing, Captain —— has to retract and withdraw all the virulent aspersions which in the statement of his case, he irrevelantly cast upon Ensign ——, and those as well which, marvellous to relate, he has prompted and laboured hard to cast upon the gentleman's family. But the less said about the whole affair the better, for, so far as I can learn, it in no way redounds to the credit of those concerned.

The comedy.—"The Rivals"—was again represented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Friday last. The Viceroy was present. As he entered the 'Queen' rose and the band played the National Anthem. Sir Hugh Rose was there at an early hour. Shortly after 9 o'clock the curtain ran up, and the play commenced. As on the first occassion on the second, success—uninterrupted success—crowned the efforts of the actors and actresses; applause after applause and plaudit after plaudit cheered and encouraged them; and, for four long hours, they held and riveted the attention of nearly two hundred friends on their own exquisite and perfect acting. The 'play' over, the curtain fell, and merry and vociferous cheering rang the house for many minutes.

The General Commanding the Sirhind Division is still here, and so are his Staff. The report on the constitution of the Volunteers is being carried out, new recruits have enlisted, and the corps now contains a body of forty-eight men. Cholera, it is said has appeared at Umballah, and the General and his Staff may have to descend to their respective quarters below. Just now the Sirhind Division is commanded at Simla. Last year it was commanded at Umballah. Put these two facts together and the conclusion is significant.

Mr. Black has returned from Mussoorie to this place and his merry entertainments will again cheer and enliven the community. He would, this next month, call crowds to listen to him, for Simla is fuller as full now as it was when he visited us before."—*Id.*

PESHAWUR, 1*st Sept.*

YOUR interesting and highly talented correspondents 'The Ghost of Ajoy, Khyber,' and 'Orange Blossom,' having subsided into utter silence (only the latter, it is to be trusted) it is with the utmost diffidence that I presume to pen a few lines of news from this frontier station.

The most prominent matter to notice is our wonderful immunity from sickness this year, and the consequent hearty good spirits our British troops are enjoying. First of all they get their full blowout of beer, each man having since the 1st of last month been getting his quart of malt; secondly they are getting potatoes, for their vegetable rations, which is wonderful early for the season; thirdly, all the married men have been able to send their wives and children to Murree this year; fourthly, by the great use that has been made of Cherait, this summer, almost every weakly man in the place has been able to send their wives and children to it for a change; the arrangements for conveying the sick men to Cheratt are excellent, and are carried out with the most perfect regularity, twenty doolies, and nine elephants, (namely eight for the men, each elephant carrying four men, and one for the officer) leave Peshawur every Monday and Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the men being at Cheratt by dawn of day the following morning the same doolies and elephants similarly freighted leave Cheratt every Tuesday and Friday evening; so that in this way, 104 soldiers are every week taken up to Cheratt, and 104 fresh men come down in their stead. Symptoms of the breaking up of the hot weather are showing themselves, in cool, almost chilly mornings, and the shortening of the day, and the change in the feeling as soon as the sun is down. In a fortnight, we expect to have the cold weather fairly set in, and by dreadfully dull, the 7th Hussar Band is at Cheratt, the 79th Band has gone Murree, and we have only the Muzbees to fall back on for musical entertainment; there is hardly a lady in the place, and the few that are here look so pale, that one regrets they have not gone off to the mountains. Officers and men look robust and strong. As perhaps the contents of the following circular memorandum from the Bishop are not generally known, and as the subject is of general importance, I subjoin it, "whereas it has been brought to notice, that clergymen in preaching to soldiers, preach long sermons to the soldiers, without any reference to the season of the year; whereby much irritation of spirit, and weariness of body are occasioned, from the fact, that during the delivery of these long discourses the soldiers have to sit in crowded numbers under badly constructed, and ill ventilated buildings, with their belts, pouches and other accoutrements on, and seeing that not only no spiritual or moral good can result from such effects on the mind and body of the soldier but the reverse, it is hereby enjoined, that Chaplains employed henceforth shall conform to the following scale in the duration of their sermons. The scale it will be observed is in inverse ratio to the enlarging properties of Mercury, as indicated in Fahrenheit's thermometer:—

Temperature.	*Length of Sermon.*
90 degrees above	... Not to exceed 10 minutes.
Between 80 and 90	... " " " 15 "
" 70 and 80	... " " " 20 "
Any degree below 70	... " " " 25 "

As every chaplain is supposed to possess a watch, it is only necessary that he should be furnished with a thermometer to carry out the above instructions. Incidents in duplicate should be at once made on the Commissariat department *through* the Barrack department on the counter signature of the Assistant Quarter Master General and the Archdeacon, for thermometers. Application should further be made to the Officer Commanding the station to issue an order authorising the Executive Engineer to attach to each pulpit, or reading desk, a small stand in which to place the watch and thermometer side by side, so that by a ready comparison of these two guides, the injunctions contained in this circular may be easily complied with."

It will be universally admitted that a more admirable order than the above has not emanated from the Ecclesiastical Department for a long time."—*Delhi Gazette, September* 8.

POONA.

THE RAILWAY.—We have been informed that Mr. Graham, of the G. I. P. Railway, is going home on leave. Mr. Edward West will act for him during his absence.—*Deccan Herald, Sept.* 14.

BENGAL.

THE government have advantageously got rid of some more of poor John Company's former property, of the marine class, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. having brought to the hammer and sold the paddle-wheel steamer *Sittang* for the sum of Rs. 76,250.—*Englishman, Sept.* 4.

ANOTHER of the £200 annuities offered by Sir Charles Wood to the regimental Colonels of Engineers and Artillery, has been accepted by Colonel C. B. Young of the Bengal Engineers, who has retired in England. The retirements from both corps, as far as is known in this country up to the present time, are—Engineers; Colonels Ommaney and Young; Artillery; Colonels Scott, Barr, and Eyre. We have, however, not much doubt that the entire number of the annuities offered have actually found acceptors.—*Id.*

IT has often been intended, but at last, we believe, it has been determined, that the Hon'ble A. Eden shall visit Bhootan on a political mission in the cold weather. This mission has been too long postponed, and the insolence of the Bhooteas, with the present weakness of Cooch, Behar and Assam, demands that it be imposing.—*Friend of India, Sept.* 3.

MR. A. L. MACMILLAN, the tea-planter whose successful treatment of the hill tribes of Arracan we lately described, has been invested with the full powers of a District Magistrate. Mr. Hanny, merchant, has been invested with similar powers for the town of Moulmein. Mr. William Smith, C. E., has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate for Calcutta.—*Id.*

THE last intelligence regarding the scheme for amalgamating the Medical services is that a plan, offering inducements to the senior Indian officers to retire and constituting a Medical Staff corps, is expected next mail. It is said to provide that *Deputy* Inspectors General will not be subject to the five years' order, but may hold office till they are 65 years of age. The new corps is to contain the subordinate medical establishment. The Bengal Medical Fund, which has applied to Government in its difficulties, is likely to give six annuities next season but will not be able to afford seven. The Bombay Fund is similarly depressed, to the extent of thirty per cent.—*Id.*

ASSAM seems for the hour to be quiet. Nothing is to be feared from the Cossyas if the Welsh Mission schools are well supported by Government, and corrupt native underlings are not employed by us. The only tribes who are likely to give us trouble are the Bhooteas north of the Tezpore district, the Singphos about Suddya in Upper Assam, and the Nagas who so dearly love raids on the Dunseri river near Golaghat. Notwithstanding our late treaty the Singphoes are cultivating opium. We have supplied them with muskets, and they insolently declare that rather than give up the cultivation they will fight. Besides its other deadly effects opium eating is a cause of barrenness. Hence the small supply of labour. The price of opium in Assam is far too low and ought to be gradually increased. Were the navigation of the Berhampooter opened up, and a small expedition sent beyond Suddy towards the Yangtse river, the planters would with great ease be able to import Chinese labourers. The troops in Assam are the 33rd, 42nd and 43rd Native Infantry, a detachment of H. M.'s East Indian regiment and a battery of Assam Local Artillery. With the new Police under so efficient an officer as Major Raban, this seems to be at present sufficient for the peace of this important province.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, (20*th Suffer,*) 6*th August.*—"The following letter was sent by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan to Ameer Shere Allee Khan by express:—

"Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan is fortifying the fort of Ameen-oolla Khan in Loohoogur district, and collecting the men under him every day. Please send Futteh Mohamed to Cabool, as soon as possible, to enable me to give him charge of the Bala Hissar, and to march to Loohoogur. I have sent Paishkhidmut Mohamed Sadik to Bulkh to bring the authentic news about Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, who is reported here making preparation to leave for Cabool."

In the evening a letter was received from Ameer Shere Allee Khan to the effect that he and Sirdar Ameen Khan were so soon to march for Caboul to teach Mohamed Auzim Khan a good lesson.

The kossid who brought the above letter was saying that Ameer Shere Allee Khan did not wish Mohamed Ameen Khan to leave Candahar, but he, to show his loyality, insisted upon doing so. Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan was making arrangements to give the charge of Candahar to his son, Ismael Khan, and to accompany the camp of Shere All

Elementary scientific details are in no case omitted, but are given with simplicity and clearness; the fishes described are also depicted by woodcut, and all details that are best explained by help of a sketch have also the aid of a woodcut to secure their easy apprehension. Mr. Pennell has a lively sense of good information, and his book is stored with pleasant anecdote. Tame carp are an old subject, nevertheless we may quote a paragraph or two about them. In some public gardens near Rotterdam the carp are as active as the ducks are in St. James's park in looking out for victual from the visitors:—

"One immense fellow, with a side as broad as a flitch of bacon, and an appetite that seemed insatiable, actually pursued me for nearly a hundred yards along the side of the bank, until, my stock of bread being exhausted, I was fain to try experiments with some paper pellets, when he sailed off in magnificent disgust. This fish must have weighed, I should think, as least 15 lbs.

"Mr. Jesse says of some carp and tench which were kept by him, that 'they were soon reconciled to their situation, and ate boiled potatoes in considerable quantities; and the former seemed to have lost their original shyness, eating in his presence without any scruple. My experience agrees with Mr. Jesse's. I have now three sturdy little fellows, in a vivarium within a few yards of me, that will readily take anything I throw them, and almost out of my fingers. These fish have been in the house for nearly a year, and are apparently doing well and growing. One of them affords a good instance of the 'hard-dying qualities of the species.' He was 'killed' in the usual manner, and consigned, with others, to the cook, in whose care, however, after some hours, he began to show signs of revival. A kind-hearted damsel compassionately transferred him to the vivarium, where he has since thriven, showing no effects of his narrow escape, save a scar on the back of the head, which he will probably never lose.

"There is a pretty instance on record of the taming of the carp, by a little American girl. The child, who was not six years old, lived close to the bank of a pond in the village of Rockynook, near Kingham, Massachusetts. She began by throwing crumbs into the water. 'Gradually the fish learned to distinguish her footsteps, and darted to the edge whenever she approached; and at last they would even feed out of her hand, and allow her to stroke their scaly sides. The control of Van Amburgh over his wild beasts was not more complete than that which this child attained over her finny playmates, who rejected all overtures from the rest of the neighbours, and would have nothing to do with any but their tried friend.' They would trust no one else, let him come with food ever so tempting; and when a few years afterwards the child unfortunately died, during a visitation of cholera, the fish are said to have shown the most marked symptoms of distress, swiming disconsolately up and down at the spot where their protector was wont to look for them, and refusing the food offered by the good-natured townsfolk. 'Thus,' as the writer adds, 'it will be seen that even fishes are not so cold-blooded but that they will recognise the *law of kindness*.'

"At Sir J. Bowyer's near Uxbridge, Mr. Bradley tells us, there is a pond full of tame pike which can be called together at pleasure. Mr. Salter was acquainted with a person who for several years kept, in a water-butt, a perch, which came to the surface for his food whenever his owner tapped on the side of the butt. According to Ælian, the chad was lured to its destruction by the sound of castanets. Professor Rennie states that in Germany this fish is still taken by nets hung with rows of little bells arranged as to chime in harmony; and, without going back to the story of Arion and the Dolphins, or the old Scottish Harper who, according to the ballad, 'harped a fish out o'the sa't water,' we may find hundreds of well-authenticated anecdotes, leading clearly to the conclusion that fish have a very considerable perception of external sounds.

"A rather annoying proof of the acute hearing at least of the carp species is rightly furnished me by the three individuals in my vivarium, already referred to. Every evening when the bell is rung for family prayers, these fish commence springing and splashing about in the water, continuing their efforts for five or ten minutes with a noise and vivacity exceedingly distracting to the attention, and in the highest degree indecorous."

One may catch other fish than fish with rod and line:

"A ludicrous incident in connection with the fly-catching propensities of a roach is mentioned in a recent work on Angling: A gentleman passing by the Round pond on Clapham common, observed these fish rising freely at the swarms of hovering *ephemeræ*; and wishing to try whether they would not be equally susceptible to the artificial insect, sent back for a fly rod, &c., and a small fly. The roach however, in this instance refused to be enticed; but a fine Newfoundland dog which was swimming about, snapping impotently at the gnats and midges, perceived the apparently drowning insect, and dashed at it,—taking the death with a plunge like a young salmon, and being fairly hooked in the jaws. Away went the astonished dog towards the opposite shore—away went the line—and away went the equally astonished angler himself, who, anxious to save his tackle, and being withal of somewhat pursy and plethoric habit, was obliged to make desperate efforts to keep up with his novel *detenu*. Finding himself thus chased by what must have appeared to him to be a man brandishing a huge whip, the dog made for home as fast as his legs could carry him, followed by the shouts of the spectators, and also by his unwilling captor, who, despite his obesity, gallantly maintained the race, springing over 'bank, bush, and scaur,' and steering his prisoner safely through opposing furze-brakes, until he landed him at his master's domicile.

"It once happened to me to hook a wild duck in a somewhat similar manner in Loch Lochy, except that in this instance the cast, which was made with a spinning bait, was intentional. The duck was 'hooked-foul' under water in the act of diving, and continued submerged until netted at the side of the boat. The author of the 'Angler's Rambles' mentions an anecdote of a hare being thus taken with a trout-fly, as she was attempting to swim a river. The fly, adroitly cast, stuck into the fur of her back, and, as her captor remarked, landed her *comfortably*."

Here is a curious example of the voracity of pike:—

"One of the most remarkable of these occurred during the last few years to Mr L——, of Chippenham Wiltshire. This gentelman had set a trimmer in the River Avon over night, and on proceeding the next morning to take it up, he found a heavy pike apparently fast upon his hooks. In order to extract these, he was obliged to open the fish, and in doing so preceived another pike of considerable size inside the first, from the mouth of which the line proceeded. This fish it was also found necessary to open, when extraordinary to state, a *third* pike, of about ½lb. weight, and already partly digested, was discovered in the stomach of the second. This last fish was, of course, the original taker of the bait, having been itself subsequently ponched by a later comer, to be, in its turn also afterwards seized and gorged."

The only thing that a pike will not eat is a toad.

"The inherent nauseousness of the animal saves it from being actually swallowed,—its skin, like that of the lizard, containing a white, highly acid secretion, which is exuded from small glands dispersed over the body.

"There are also two little knobs, in shape like split beans, behind the head, from which, upon pressure the acid escapes.

"To test this, I have sometimes, whilst feeding pike, thrown to them a toad instead of a frog, when it has been immediately snapped up, and as instaneously spat out again; and the same toad has thus passed through the jaws of nearly every fish in the pond, and escaped with but little injury after all. The effect of this secretion may also be observed in the case of a toad being accidentally seized by a dog, which invariably ejects it at once with unequivocal signs of disgust."

On the great subject of salmon Mr. Pennell's chapter is a capital *resume* of the latest points of information and discussion. We have space only to add a note for the benefit of anglers who believe they have found something worth an ichthyologist's attention:

DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING FISH.

"*First Method.*—Wipe the fish dry; make a slit in the belly about half as long as the head, so that the preserving-fluid may reach the intestines, &c., and place it in a bottle containing any of the following mixtures —viz., common spirits of wine; methey lated spirits of wine (a cheaper medium); carbolic acid (much cheaper than either), prepared according to the directions given below*; or, failing these, in any strong spirit that may be at hand: the bottle should be deep enough to hold the fish without bending it. As wide-mouthed bottles are rather expensive, pickle-bottles, or bottles used by pastry-cooks for keeping sweetmeats, &c., in, will do as well, if large enough for the specimen. The bottle should be tightly corked, and, when sealed up *for permanent keeping*, a piece of wet bladder placed round the cork underneath, and another piece over it—the whole being covered with a layer of tinfoil, and afterwards varnished. To fix the fish in the bottle, suspend it from the cork, by a thread passed with a needle through one or both of its lips."

"*Second Method.*—If no spirit of any kind can be procured, the fish may be preserved, for a short period by first soaking them for a day or two in strong brine (salt and water), making a slit as before, and afterwards placing them, entirely covered and surrounded by salt, in a box or other receptacle. This may sometimes prove a convenience to sportsmen, as fish thus temporarily preserved are less easily destroyed in conveyance, or when travelling, than if preserved in fluid."

"It is earnestly hoped that in the event of any peculiar specimens of trout, charr, or other fish being met with, Anglers will preserve them as suggested, and forward them for the inspection, either to the Curator of the Ichthyological Gallery of the British Museum, or to some other competent naturalist for his examination and report.

"Dr. Gunther, of the British Museum, informs me that he is about to make a collecion of the trout (*Salmo fario*) of the British Islands, with a view to determining whether there are not, in fact, several distinct species at present included under this name; and he will, I am sure, be much obliged by any assistance which Anglers may gave him in the task. In fact, it is only through the co-operation of fishermen that a comprehensive collection of these numerous fish can ever be practically made."]

But before he turns contributor to science, let the discoverer be, as he may soon be with Mr. Pennell's assistance, something of an Angler-Naturalist.

* *Carbolic Acid.*—This is a recent invention for preserving fish, and will, I am assured by those who have tried it, be found to answer well. Its great advantage is that enough acid can be carried in a small bottle in the waistcoat-pocket to prepare five gallons of fluid. The acid, which is not otherwise soluble, is to be mixed in *boiling water* in the proportion of half an ounce (or two teaspoonsful) to a gallon, and used when cool. Carbolic acid can be procured, I believe, from most chemists; but that shown to me was obtained from Mr. Allgood, 14 Albany street, London.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On Demand	.....	1s. 11½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	.....	frs. 2·56 cts.	,,
3 Do.	Do.	,, 2·53	,,
On Demand	.....	,, 2·50	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORR FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand			
On Scotland		}	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland		}	

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is properly prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank Rate of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.		per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

The delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Honble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK HAS THIS DAY BEEN OPENED for the transaction of Local Banking business.

DEPOSIT.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account	.....	2 per cent.
Deposit for 3 months certain	.....	3 ,,
,, 6	,,	... 5 ,,
,, 12	,,	... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheques and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
On Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Satara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the 1 tter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Visdtsets at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand		...	
On Scotland	do.	... } 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	... }	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 3 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,, 6	,,	,,	5	,,
Do.	,, 12	,,	,,	6	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d.
,, 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.
,, On demand		.....	1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes	.....		1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent,

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.		
Do.	Patent do.	do.
Do.	French Calf do.	do.
Do.	Emperor's Kid Boots.	
Do.	do.	French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.		

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	BOMBAY	Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2½	Byculla	,,	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur	,,	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56
8	Mahim	Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	3 10
9½	COORLA	Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	...
16½	Bhandoop	,,	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	...
20½	Tannah	,,	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	...
33½	CALLIAN	Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	...
	CALLIAN	Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla	,,	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind	,,	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...
58½	Shapoor	,,	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khardee	,,	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH	Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¾ MILES.

	EGUTPOORA	Dep.	...	A.M. 6 30	...	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore	,,	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deololee for Nassick	,,	...	8 10	...	...	7 20	...	...	...	...
128	Niphar	,,	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum	,,	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar	,,	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum	,,	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum	,,	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum	,,	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora	,,	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud	,,	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum	,,	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265½	Bhosawul	,,	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273½	Warrangaum	,,	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284½	Nargaum	,,	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	MULKAPORE	Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CALLIAN	Dep.	...	A.M. 11 12	P.M. 10 50	...	P.M. 4 10	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor	,,	...	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel	,,	...	12 25	12 0	...	5 5	...	...	...	...
62½	Kurjat	,,	...	12 53	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE	Arr.	...	1 15	12 45	...	5 50	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			P.M.	A.M.			P.M.			
	KHANDALLA	Dep.	4 55	4 40	...	...	8 55	...	...	...
73	Lanowlee	,,	5 15	5 0	...	...	9 15	...	...	...
82	Kirkulla	,,	5 50	...	...	...	9 47	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum	,,	6 17	6 0	...	...	10 17	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	,,	7 7	6 50	...	...	11 0	...	...	...
112½	POONA	Arr.	7 20	7 0	...	...	11 12	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee	,,	...	A.M. 8 30	...	...